

## WHEN ROOSEVELT DIDN'T ACT

### RECEIVER EARLE BEFORE THE HOUSE SUGAR COMMITTEE.

He Tells of His Repeated Efforts to Induce Roosevelt and Attorney-General Bonaparte to Proceed Against Sugar Trust—Too Late When Taft Tried.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—George A. Earle, Jr., of Philadelphia, to-day told the Harbick special committee of the House of Representatives and the Attorney-General Bonaparte to proceed against the sugar trust after the House of Representatives had rejected the bill to take the sugar trust out of the hands of the American Sugar Refining Company.

The Democratic members of the committee enjoyed Mr. Earle's testimony highly, for he took a few slams at Mr. Roosevelt, spoke slightly of Mr. Bonaparte's legal ability and told how all proceedings against the sugar trust had been dropped, evidently on orders from the highest Government source, after Attorney-General Purdy had told Earle that these responsible would be sent to jail. The committee displayed considerable interest in two letters written by Mr. Earle to President Roosevelt, one on October 1, 1906, and another on October 27 of the same year, urging the President to proceed against the American Sugar Refining Company.

In one of these letters Mr. Earle says, speaking of the prosecution he desired begun: "It has often happened that you have been able to punish the oppressors of the public, but there has rarely been substantial evidence against so many of the first rank, and I totally misjudge your character if you have lost your preference for larger game."

When Mr. Earle, who was reading the letter to the committee, reached the words "larger game" he stopped, smiled around the table and remarked:

"But he had lost the preference." The committee smiled with Mr. Earle, and Chairman Harbick appeared so happy at the direction the testimony had taken that he shipped a brother Democrat on the shoulder.

Mr. Earle rehearsed the history of the Pennsylvania Refining Company which had been built by Adolph Segal to compete with the sugar trust. He told how the trust had loaned Segal money on the stock of the Pennsylvania Refining Company which he was holding as trustee and how the American Sugar Company then elected its own trustees of the Philadelphia plant and dismantled it. Then Earle spoke of his appointment as receiver of the Real Estate Trust Company, of his efforts to straighten out the tangle and of the indictments of the sugar trust directors for conspiracy by Attorney-General Wickereham after the Roosevelt administration had failed to touch the case.

"Did you ever get the Department of Justice to take criminal action?" asked Chairman Harbick, referring to Earle's efforts in the Roosevelt days.

"I saw Attorney-General Moody," Mr. Earle replied, "but as he was about to go on the Supreme Court bench, where he thought he might have to sit on the case, he would not interest himself, but I gave Assistant Attorney-General Purdy all the details and he promised to send some one to jail."

Mr. Earle then referred to the fact that although President Roosevelt sent to the Senate in 1906 some letters that passed between the White House and Mr. Earle, he did not include all of the correspondence. The committee seemed interested in this statement and at the chairman's request Mr. Earle read two of them into the record. There had been others, he said, but they had "disappeared."

"You say they disappeared," the chairman suggested.

"Yes," said Mr. Earle, "but I have no suspicions."

Here is one of the letters produced by Mr. Earle urging the Government to act immediately against the sugar trust:

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 1, 1906.  
Hon. Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States.

MY DEAR SIR: I was pleased to receive your favor of the 28th this morning, as I began to labor under the horrible suspicion that this might prove the first occasion on which I asked assistance from you and did not get it.

Sincerely I mean still seriously, the matter of the wrecking of the Real Estate Trust Company by the sugar trust if justice should be done needs the prompt attention from the Attorney-General. I have seen a number of the conspirators who wrecked this institution for the benefit and at the instigation of the sugar trust and I am in myself a magazine of evidence against them, but while we have been waiting and doing nothing others have been intensely active and those very persons who were hot to help me are now withholding all documents and evidence at their command. If we could have jointly acted a little earlier we might have gotten some original papers which so greatly need and may find it very difficult to do so now. But I have copies and can prove them, almost all the facts that establish the infamy of this conspiracy.

I think I should tell you that this Social Imperialist attempts to create confusion for the trust and relief for the public and that he had been brought out on another occasion, so that it is my conviction, and I think the evidence shows it, that their purpose was not merely to stifle this attempt but to ruin him and his backers forever so that there should be no more.

Because with so much able men I do not want to suggest a course, but some one of the highest ability should come here to see these people and cooperate with me. It has often happened that you have been able to punish the oppressors of the public, but there has rarely been substantial evidence against so many of the first rank, and I totally misjudge your character if you have lost your preference for "larger game."

Believe me to be as ever, your obedient servant.

GEORGE A. EARLE, JR., Receiver.

Although President Roosevelt was fully informed of all the evidence against the sugar trust by September, 1906, Mr. Earle said that all activity at the Department of Justice in connection with the proposed prosecution immediately ceased.

Mr. Earle added, "I received a number of briefs in favor of the sugar

trust which Mr. Bonaparte was good enough to send me. They were very bad briefs too."

Notwithstanding it was apparent the Government did not intend to prosecute. Mr. Earle said he continued to appeal to Attorney-General Bonaparte until April 15, 1907. Mr. Bonaparte continued to take the view, he said, that a previous decision of the United States Supreme Court indicated that the prosecution of the trust could not be successful.

The case on which Mr. Bonaparte based this opinion was, Mr. Earle said, as different from the case in point as black was from white. When he lost all hope that the Government would interfere he proceeded to press a civil suit against the sugar trust and secured a compromise while the trial was going on, the trust returning to the injured parties all the collateral for the big loan that had wrecked the Real Estate Trust Company, and paying besides three-quarters of a million in cash.

When President Taft came in, Mr. Earle reminded the committee, the Attorney-General of the United States brought suit against the sugar trust in connection with the throttling of the Pennsylvania Sugar Refining Company, and Judge Holt ruled that the statute of limitations would operate to prevent the Government's prosecution from succeeding. This ruling, however, had been unanimously reversed by the United States Supreme Court and the prosecution is still pending.

Mr. Earle will go on the stand again at 10 o'clock to-morrow and resume his testimony.

William A. Jamison, a member of the firm of Arbuckle Bros. and a nephew of John Arbuckle, and William S. Gilmore were the other witnesses to-day.

## SHE KNOCKED HIM DOWN.

Said He Had Robbed Her—Great Disorder on Elevated Train Follows.

A woman who was a passenger on a northbound Third Avenue elevated train last night during the rush hour confided to a woman who sat beside her that she had been robbed of her pocketbook.

"That man standing up there took it from my hand satchel," she whispered, "and I'm going to make him give it back." Whereupon the woman got to her feet, spoke to the man, and his answer not satisfying her apparently, she promptly knocked him down.

This happened while the train was between the Twenty-eighth and Thirty-fourth street station and when it pulled in at the latter station the motorman was following the whistle, which means that a policeman is wanted in a hurry. The receiver of the East Thirty-fifth street station found the station platform crowded with most of the train's passengers, who had got off in the confusion that followed the woman's fight with the man she believed had robbed her.

The police couldn't find the woman. They were told by a platform man that she had recovered her pocketbook and had left the train and gone down the station stairs after pointing out the man who she said had robbed her. The man was still on the train and the police arrested him. He said that he was Albert Enrie, a waiter, of Paterson, N. J. He denied the charge.

## THROUGH WHIRLPOOL RAPIDS.

Bobby Leach Makes the Perilous Voyage in a Barrel.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., June 28.—The carnival day crowd was entertained this morning by Bobby Leach, who voyaged through the Whirlpool Rapids in a barrel. Leach was scheduled to make the trip at 10 o'clock, but this hour had passed and his strange craft was towed out and set adrift on the lower river a short distance above the rapids. In the trip through the wild waves Leach got the usual tossing and reached the whirlpool safely. Here his barrel drifted close into the Canadian shore.

Leach floated in his barrel for over two hours. Thousands of eyes watched it as it was carried around the pool, but it was not until early afternoon before a rescuing party succeeded in securing the barrel and pulling it ashore to release Leach. He had not particularly suffered because of his captivity in the whirlpool, but at one time it was feared he would not get out alive to keep him alive. Leach was helped to the top of the cliff and back to his home in Niagara Falls, Ont., the barrel being sent down the river to Queenston, where it was taken from the water.

## HAMILTON JUNIORS DROWNED.

Two Lost While Trying to Swim the Connecticut at Northfield.

CALDWELL, N. J., June 28.—Word was received here this afternoon by the Rev. Nelson B. Chester, pastor of the Caldwell Presbyterian Church, of the drowning of two of William Clark of Caldwell, a junior in Hamilton College, and of James Parker, a classmate, while they were bathing in the Connecticut River at Northfield, Mass.

The despatch says that the two young men, who were attending the students' Y. M. C. A. conference at Northfield, had got halfway across the river when their strength gave out and they went down. The minister was asked to break the news to Clark's father, Almus P. Clark, who has a hardware store in Caldwell.

William Clark was 25 years old and an only son. He prepared for Hamilton at the Caldwell High School and at the Kingsley School for Boys. He stood high at Hamilton in his classes and was president of the college Y. M. C. A.

## WHALES AFTER OUR WHALES.

The Grozier of New Bedford Has Got 250 Barrels of Oil on the Coast.

The schools of whales that have been peering at skippers of coastwise and transatlantic vessels in the grounds between Nantucket and Hatteras have been reduced to some extent by the Yankee whaling schooners on the job along our coast. One of the whalers, the William A. Grozier, hailing from New Bedford, was spoken on Tuesday off the North Carolina coast by the Hamburg-American liner Prinz August Wilhelm, in yesterday from Kingston. The little old two-master reported that she had accumulated 250 barrels of oil after a cruise of two months, that all hands were well and that she was still on the job.

TWO NIGHTS TO THE ROCKIES.

Rocky Mountain Express Limited. Leaves New York every Tuesday. Direct to Colorado Springs and Denver. Tickets and baggage, 50¢ Broadway.—Advt.

NEW TICKET OFFICE.

Princeton, N. J., 100 Fifth Avenue, New York. Open July 1st.—Advt.

## TIE UP ATLANTIC STEAMERS

### SEAMEN STAND BY DOCKERS; FEW VESSELS SAIL.

Trouble Broke Out Overnight When All Seemed Smooth—Rioting at Hull—Britain's Food Supply Threatened—Hope of Settlement With Better Pay.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, June 28.—The strike of the seamen and dockers developed greatly to-day. The outlook to-night is most serious. The number of strikers joining those already out has increased considerably in almost every large port in England. The shipowners in the course of the day adopted resolutions which the unions repudiate as altogether unacceptable.

Overnight it seemed that the trouble had ended at Liverpool for all of the big companies, as the seamen and firemen seemed satisfied with the advances they had received. The only remaining difficulty was to arrange with the section dockers. This task did not seem in any way insuperable.

This morning, however, not only did not see the settlement of the strike, but the whole trouble was stirred up anew and all the shipping, including the vessels of the owners who had yielded, is now tied up.

At Liverpool the crew of the Empress of Britain reopened the crisis by demanding that the dockers' claims be met. They admitted that they were satisfied themselves but said that the dockers had stood by them and that they would stand by the dockers. They marched to all the northern docks and within an hour had secured the adhesion of crews of ships of the entire North Atlantic trade.

Soon 200 coal porters of the Cunard Line joined them and the procession spread south to the docks until more than 10,000 men were in line. The next recruits were the char men, who have no grievance themselves, but support the dockers.

The dockers are not fighting for an increase of wages but for recognition of their union.

One of the crews that struck is that of the Haverford of the Red Star Line for Philadelphia. The passengers were on board and the ship was due to sail within an hour when the crew quit. The Haverford does not carry first class passengers, but she had 200 second class and 100 in the steerage.

Later the passengers were housed in the city.

There is some hope to-night that there may be concessions. The afternoon despatches argued a settlement, but the situation is obscure. The White Star Line, it is understood, refuses to yield.

Prior to a truce at Hull, which was arranged for to-morrow between representatives of the men and the owners and Board of Trade officers, there was a lively scene. The rioting strikers tried to extend the movement from the harbor to the town. They succeeded in drawing the men from several lumber mills but failed elsewhere. Incensed by resistance at Reckitt's factory, the strikers tried to rush the building. They burst in the gates and smashed the windows, but the police arrived in time to prevent further trouble.

The food supply of the United Kingdom is threatened to an important extent owing to the inability of the Shipping Federation to unload vessels bringing supplies.

The wholesale merchants of Manchester held a meeting to-day and passed a resolution demanding that the Board of Trade take action to compel the Shipping Federation to submit the question at issue between the employers and strikers to arbitration. The resolution declares that such action is necessary in order to prevent the deterioration of food commodities upon which 10,000,000 persons are dependent.

The Ship Owners Federation held a meeting to-day to consider the demands of the men. The meeting was private, but it is understood that a resolution was adopted declaring that a moderate increase in wages might be given in certain sections of the trade at some ports. It was also recommended that the association fix a standard rate of wages. This would prevent individual owners in future from paying a higher rate than the one agreed upon. Heretofore some shipowners who are members of the association have paid their men more or less friction.

The association declared itself as opposed to granting the demand of the sailors and firemen that their union be recognized.

Crackwith, who has gone to the conference at Hull, gave out the text of the resolutions adopted. They include a provision that compensation be paid to owners who are compelled to lay up their vessels by leaving on the tonnage of the federation.

It is said that the resolutions will not alter the strike situation if the union be not recognized. The owners, says Strike Leader Wilson, would only lower wages again when it suited their fancy. He declared that the wages are already 20 per cent. lower than they were twenty-two years ago.

The Pacific and Nelson lines granted all the demands made upon them, including those of the dockers, in the course of the day.

The Canadian Northern and Avonmouth lines conceded the demands of the strikers. The Allan steamship line has also conceded the demands of the men. The sailings of its vessels will be arranged. The work of the dockers on them will be resumed to-morrow.

Eight thousand dockers and 2,000 seamen are now out at Liverpool. The Atlantic liners are all tied up completely and transatlantic business is paralyzed. Seven hundred timber haulers went out to-day at Hartlepool.

The Adriatic of the White Star Line got a crew and sailed from Liverpool to-day.

Glasgow, Newcastle and Manchester are prominent among the ports added to the list of the strikes. At Bristol conditions are better. The concessions by the North Canadian Line enabled the Royal Edward to sail this evening.

The crisis is beginning to have a noticeable effect upon other industries. Twelve thousand colliers are now idle in South Yorkshire and many railway men in the north are affected.

NEW YORK, June 28.—A letter mailed in this city Monday night and received by the officials of the First National Bank of Earlville, a village a few miles south of Utica, Tuesday informed them that the bank had been robbed of \$48,000. The letter was from Guy H. Clark, 41 years old, cashier of the bank, who was supposed to be visiting an invalid daughter at Saranac Lake.

Word was sent to Saranac Lake and it was learned there from Clark's daughter that he had not been there.

It was not until this afternoon that the bank made public the announcement that its cashier had gone wrong. Immediately after receiving the letter the officials sent for a bank examiner. A. L. Fowler came in response to the summons and after several hours work verified the statements made in Clark's letter as to the amount of the shortage. The announcement caused an immense sensation and a small run on the part of depositors. It is certain, however, that the institution is solid. There is a surplus of \$45,000, and H. H. Higley, cashier of the Chenango National Bank of Norwich, hurried to Earlville with sufficient funds to meet any emergency.

Clark was one of the most respected residents of the town. His father, John A. Clark, who died two years ago, was president of the Sidney Bank and the family has been prominent in the Chenango Valley for many years.

Clark's letter contained a statement showing just how he stood with the bank and just what funds were missing. His conscience was troubling him and he said he wanted to make what restitution he could. He was a heavy stockholder in the bank and the letter contained a formal transfer of all his holdings to the institution. He also transferred his real estate in Earlville and a considerable amount of personal property. The officials said that no figures could be given out until an appraisal had been made, but they expressed the belief that with Clark's stock in the bank, together with all his other transfers, the loss would be comparatively small.

The tone of the letter has led his former associates to believe that Clark has gone to some isolated place and ended his life.

\$10,000 FOUND IN HIS CELLAR.

Supposed to Have Been Hidden by William H. Badeau, Who Died Last March.

PORTKESPEE, June 28.—Search in the cellar of the residence of Dr. Arthur H. Tied, at Mattawan, has resulted in the discovery of \$10,000 in gold coin and currency, which had been placed there, it is believed, by William H. Badeau, who died on March 10, 1911, at the age of 83, leaving an estate of over \$500,000. He was supposed to be in only moderate circumstances.

Mr. Tied is a niece of the late Mr. Badeau. His father, Joseph N. Badeau, and his sister, Mrs. Matilda S. Robinson of Cold Spring, are the sole heirs of the estate, which includes holdings in many parts of the United States. The heirs secured the appointment of La Tourette Brinckerhoff as administrator on April 10 last under a \$200,000 bond, and he has since been making a systematic search for money which he thought had been secreted by Mr. Badeau. To-day members of the Tied family unearthed an old chest in the cellar of the residence. It was broken open and a mass of gold coins and currency discovered within it. The cash was counted hastily, and a rough estimate placed the total amount at over \$10,000.

As a result of to-day's discovery endeavor will be made to find more money which Mr. Brinckerhoff thinks may have been hidden away while the owner of the fortune lived in unpretentious and modest circumstances.

THROWN FROM HER PHAETON.

Miss Charlotte Hendee Hurt in Runaway in Central Park.

Miss Charlotte Hendee of 120 West Forty-ninth street was driving a spider phaeton on the East Drive in Central Park yesterday and at Eighty-fourth street the horse took the bit in its teeth and started on a gallop. At Eighty-fourth street a couple had drawn up beside the road and the horse in trying to avoid it stumbled and went on its head.

Miss Hendee had a tight grip on the reins, which she didn't loosen when her horse fell, so she went out and struck on her head in the roadway.

A man who said he was Warren J. Lynch and gave his address as 30 Church street came along just then in his automobile and he and Policemen Jones went to Miss Hendee's rescue. They got an ambulance from the Presbyterian Hospital with Dr. Lattin aboard.

It was thought at first at the hospital that Miss Hendee's skull was fractured, but she got so much better last night that she wanted to go home. She was persuaded to stay until this morning, however. The phaeton, which wasn't badly damaged, and the repentant horse got a place in the park stables at the Arsenal.

STERN HOUSE BOUGHT AS GIFT.

From Adolphus Busch to His Daughter, Mrs. Reisinger.

Mrs. Hugo Reisinger is to receive as a gift from her father, Adolphus Busch, brewer, the house at 903 Fifth avenue, which was purchased by Mr. Busch from Louis Stern of Stern Bros. The deal was closed yesterday by William B. May of the brokerage firm of Henry D. Winans & May, shortly before Mr. Stern sailed for Europe on the Olympic. The property was held by Mr. Stern at \$300,000, but the price paid by Mr. Busch is said to be considerably less than this.

The house, which was built by Mr. Stern more than ten years ago, is five stories high. It is 32 feet wide and extends back nearly 150 feet. It is midway in the block between Eighty and Eighty-first streets. The Eighty-first street corner is occupied by Frank W. Woolworth, the Eighty-first street corner, which is vacant, is owned by George Elbert. Mrs. Reisinger is the wife of Hugo Reisinger, an importer of earbuds and rice, with offices at 11 Broadway. The Reisingers have lived for the last two years at 18 West Seventy-fourth street.

The "Fourth" at Atlantic City.

Through trains leave Pennsylvania Station 10:15 A. M. 8:15 P. M. weekdays. 12:30 P. M. Saturdays. Sundays 8:15 A. M. Special trains retaining Pennsylvania Railroad, leave Atlantic City for Philadelphia Station July 4 at 1:00 and 5:30 P. M.—Advt.

## CONFESSES \$43,000 THEFT.

Earlville Bank Cashier Tells of His Crime in a Letter.

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## CITY FIRE 24 STORIES UP

NEW MUNICIPAL BUILDING HAS A BLAZE.

Great Trouble to Get a Stream of Water on It—Standpipe on the 21st Floor—Firemen Who Ran Up All 24 Stairs—Blaze Soon Out Once Water Hit It.

A man coming over the Brooklyn Bridge a few minutes before 8 o'clock last night saw that the new municipal office building was afire, and as the city was paying no attention to the fact he went down and spoke to Watchman Bartholomew Clancy about it. The watchman went into the office and told William Duval, in charge of the night force at the building, and Duval got Patrick Moriarty and a couple of policemen and ran up in the elevator to see what the matter was.

They found the fire blazing away all by itself up on the twenty-fourth floor, where the wind blows anyhow, no matter how sweltering it is in the street below. It looked as if the blaze had too much headway for much to be accomplished with buckets of water out of the barrels standing on the various floors, so the elevator party came back downstairs and telephoned for an engine company.

Engine 12 came around on this still alarm. Then somebody else saw the fire from Chatham Square and turned in an alarm from the box at New Bowery and New Chambers street, five blocks away. Four engines more answered this alarm, along with a truck or two, a water tower and Battalion Chief Hayes.

Engine 12 had been told what was wanted, so went right to the building where the fire was. But the later companies, who merely answered the box alarm, drove up to New Bowery and New Chambers street and nobody seemed able to tell them where they were wanted. They sent out scouts and finally one of those returned with information obtained from seeing Engine 12 standing over in City Hall place.

Capt. Buckley and his men of Engine 12, the first on the job, found themselves just twenty-four flights from the place where they ought to be. They ran up all twenty-four flights. Duval ran one of the workmen's elevators up for them later, but it could take only half a dozen at a time.

The watchmen said they thought there was a standing up there somewhere and they had a pumping system of their own in working order down in the basement. The firemen found the standpipe up as far as the twenty-first floor, over in the eastern corner of the north wing, in the midst of a pile of lumber. The fire was three floors above, in the middle of the Park row side of the south wing. It covered a space of temporary flooring about 25 by 15 feet and was burning briskly. This flooring serves as a support for the hollow tile and concrete flooring while the concrete is hardening.

The firemen had their troubles up there in the dark, with only their own lanterns and the undependable light of the burning planks to guide them. There was no permanent flooring and the planks on which they had to walk were the ones that were burning.

Then the fire jumped up and caught the planks above, the temporary support of the roof, so the fire was above and below the men trying to get at it. A little stray fire crept up into the planking of the tower, but did not get far. The standpipe, although itself complete as far as the twenty-first floor, was not equipped at that height with couplings and the firemen had to rig up a temporary coupling with the help of wooden planks.

The elevator made a few more trips and took up a quantity of hose. Then Engine 12 was connected with the standpipe and the hose was coupled on the top end of the standpipe and finally a stream turned on. The firemen said and looked as if the fire had been burning about two hours when they finally got the water on it. It didn't take long, once a stream of water was available, to put the fire out.

The floor where the trouble was is the topmost story of the main part of the building, from the roof of which a ten story tower climbs.

## BOY ORATOR ARRESTED.

He Insisted on Making His Graduation Speech on the Street.

The orator of the day at Public School 9, Brown place and 156th street, which had commenced yesterday, was Joseph Werner of 549 East 157th street. He is 16 years old. His theme was "American Freedom."

After school Werner had got as far as St. Ann's avenue on his way home when the other fellows gathered about him and asked to hear the speech over again. Werner obliged. As he neared the middle of his effort the corner druggist strode forth and shouted:

"Stop that noise!"

"I'm talking about American freedom," responded Werner. "One of the things I'm talking about is free speech. Gentlemen, shall a tyrant of an apothecary silence me?" (Cries of "No, no!")

The grammar school orator went on. The druggist got Policeman White. The boy said: "This is a free country; that's just what I'm talking about." The policeman said: "Move on."

The boy still declined. He had to be arrested for disorderly conduct and taken to the night court. There he was fined \$1 and let go.

LLOYDS OUT \$75,000.

Pearl Necklace Lost at Covent Garden. Gains Owner Likely to Stay Lost.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, June 28.—The owner of the \$75,000 necklace lost at the Covent Garden gala performance on Monday night is said to be an Anglo-Indian lady. Her name is not given.

Lloyds, the underwriters, fear that they will have to pay the total loss on the \$75,000 necklace, which was insured by them. The owner ordinarily keeps the necklace in the bank and insures it only when she wears it.

Another nameless person lost a diamond pendant valued at \$5,000.

The Times says that the woman who lost the diamond pendant is an American and that she values the bauble at \$12,500.

GRAT BEAR SPRING WATER.

50¢ per case of 6 glass stoppered bottles.—Advt.